SENATOR MORGAN DENOUNCES GRESH-AM'S BEHRING SEA BARGAIN.

ONLY \$96,102, HE SAYS, IS REALLY DUE TO THE SEALERS-CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED-THE CLEVELAND AD-

MINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE SEALS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 8 .- Chairman Morgan, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was a member of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, and there is no man living who possesses a more thorough and accurate knowledge of the matters discussed or the conclusions and awards of the Tribunal than he does. It is by no means singular that he should denounce the claims of alleged British subjects on account of damages as "preposterous," in view of the facts which have already been disclosed in the debate in the House of Representatives, as well as in these dispatches. But it is exceedingsignificant, to say the least, that Senator Morgan, a Democrat, should in effect declare that this Administration, and not the Paris Iribunal, is responsible for the slaughter of the seals by poachers during the last two years.

Senator Morgan's statement, which is herewith reproduced, strongly suggests either that the Cleveland Administration was hoodwinked by the representatives of Great Britain, whose construction of the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration was accepted by it, or that it was willing to sacrifice whatever advantage the United States might have gained under that decision for the sake of casting discredit upon the Administration which agreed to submit the matters in controversy to such a tribunal. The statement of Senator Morgan's views is as fol-

lows:

A very mistaken view of this matter is entertained. The Treaty of Arbitration was signed February 29, 1882, and the modus vivendi of 1892 was signed on the 18th of April of that year. They were ratified by the Senate as parts of the same treaty, and were proclaimed by the President on the same day, May 9, 1892. Article VIII of the treaty of February, 1892, says that the high contracting parties, having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which shall include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented or made by it, and being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main question, do agree that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in such claim and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either government upon the facts found to be the subject of further nexotiations. Article V of the treaty of April, 1892, stipulates that if the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Behring Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States, then compensation shall be made for abstanting from the exercise of that right during the perdency of the arbitration upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch as in the opinion of the arbitration denied the British rights then compensation was to be made by Great Britain to the United States. The amount awarded, if any, was to be promptly paid.

It was not questioned and could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two treaties though they are a could not be disputed that the two tr

The amount awarded, if any, was to be promptly paid.

It was not questioned and could not be disputed that the two treaties, though they were signed at different times, constituted one entire agreement. Article VIII of the treaty of February, 1892, only bound the two Governments to a "further negotiation" as to the matters therein referred to and left "the question of the liability of either Government on the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation." In execution of this article, the agents of the two Governments agreed upon a state of facts which the Tribunal found to be true and entered it of record. That statement of facts included only the names of twenty scaling vessels that were selzed by the United States. The Tribunal had no authority to pass upon any question touching the liability of the I nited States for having made such selzures. That matter was left where Article VIII of the treaty left it. The United States has not agreed to arbitrate any such claim or demand, and have never admitted any liability to Great Britain connected with any such claim or demand. They have only agreed to negotiate respecting it, expressly reserving the question of such liability as the subject of such negotiation.

tion of such liability as the subject of such negotiation.

I am only insisting that the negotiation shall take place through the constitutional authorities of the United States and that it shall not be evaded by a scheme to create by act of Congress a commission that will settle the question without any negotiation. Judge Blodgett, one of the coursel of the United States, presented an argument before the Tribunal to show that upon the widest basis of demand Great Britain had claimed, no decree upon the facts could award Great Britain any damages for alleged wrongs committed by the United States. That argument was not answered, nor was any effort made to answer. It stands today as a perfect answer to the claim set up by Great Britain based upon the false assumption that the United States were bound by the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration or by agreement or by law, justice or equity, to pay any part of the demand.

the vessels and the claims made on their behalf, of the LIHI Congress as figured by the clerk of was the statement he desired to include in the record, but which was shut out by Mr. Turple's objection. The claims showed that the amount claimed by Great Britain with interest was \$642,169.26; the amount proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was \$425,000. Mr. Morgan said, that the schedule of claims for each vessel contained an item designated variously as "probable catch," "balance of catch," "estimated balance of catch," etc., etc. These were clearly prospective profits or speculative damages, and were all based on future or contingent occurrences, forming no basis of fact on which an equitable finding as to amount of damages could be predicated. They should not be allowed. Similar claims were presented by the United States to the arbitrators of the Alabama claims in 1872 at Geneva, and in their decision they say. "And whereas prospective earnings cannot properly be made the subject of compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature upon future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head." Mr. Morgan estimated that the excess proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was fully \$182,000. He added:

The above figures and comparisons are based entirely upon the sunnocities of the proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was fully \$182,000. unt claimed by Great Britain with interest

The above figures and comparisons are based en-tirely upon the supposition that every vessel in-cluded in the schedule of claims submitted by Sir Julian Pauncefote was owned by a British subject. It appears, however, from the United States coun-ter-case submitted to the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, that ten vessels were in fact owned by citizens of the United States.

He figured up the general result as follows Total amount claimed by Great Britain \$542.-169 42: total amount of claims of United States citizens presented, \$359,853 89; balance resulting. being amount claimed by British owners, \$182 215 53 But of this amount claimed by British subjects, speculative damages are included to the amount of \$111,391, thus leaving the amount claimed by British subjects, less speculative damclaimed by British subjects, ress speciality damages, \$70,924.53. The total amount of claims of British subjects which, as Mr. Morgan contends, could possibly be recovered amounts in all to \$70.924. But even this sum, which is \$471.244 less than the British claim presented and \$554,075 less than the British claim presented and \$554,075 less than the amount the Secretary of State proposes to give in settlement, is undoubtedly excessive. Of that amount \$34,636 is for "personal claims," and in all probability some of these claimants are citizens of the United States or some other country, which fact could be established by investigation. Deducting the "personal claims" from \$70,-224, there is left, as Mr. Morgan says, \$36,239. Of this sum \$1,550 appears as the claim of the Henrietta glass speculative damages). The Henrietta this sum \$16,550 appears as the claim of the Henrietta (less speculative damages). The Henrietta was seized in Behring Sea in September, 1832, under the provisions of the modus vivendi, and therefore no claim is allowable. But even if allowable it shows its "padded" character from the fact that there is a claim for an "estimated catch" in Behring Sea when sealing was not allowed there, and the season was over at the time of the setzure.

Senator Morgan therefore concludes that Great Britain claims the sum of \$542,169, and that the amount due with interest is only \$96,102, mak-ing an xecess in the claims without interest over the amount due with interest of \$446,066. The cretary of State proposed to allaw \$425,000, hich is by thic account, according to Senator organ's figures, \$328,897 in excess of the total





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results already recorded to the credit of t

amount due British subjects with the interest

amount due British subjects with the interest computed.

"When the Government of the United States," said Mr. Morgan in conclusion, "has made no agreement and no admission of any indebtedness to Great Britain on account of any of these claims, and has not admitted any principle on which the claim of Great Britain is based, I must insist that these maters should be discussed in the negotiations that the two Governments are bound to conduct. I could not agree that speculative profits or damages or personal claims should be included in the accounts, unless that is in accordance with the laws of Nations. Such a precedent would soon develop into the most bitter and violent contentions between nations.

"Under Article V of the modus vivendi of 1892 nothing was claimed by either party, and the Tribunal of Arbitration made no award upon that article. It was not proposed, and I, at least, understood that it was abandoned. I have said nothing about the causes that have led to the alleged increased destruction of scals in 1894. I do not credit those statements. I am thoroughly satisfied that if such increased destruction has

leged increased destruction is scaled in the coughly satisfied that if such increased destruction has occurred, or if the number of seals killed was not greatly reduced in 1894 below the number killed in 1891 and 1892, the slaughter is due to the ineffins established in the award of the arbitra-

#### MORE THAN A BILLION.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LIHD EX-CEEDED ONLY BY THE LIID CONGRESS.

AMOUNT OF MONEY VOTED AND CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED BY THE BODY WHICH HAS JUST EXPIRED-STATEMENTS OF CHAIR

> MAN SAYERS AND COLONEL HENDERSON REVIEWED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBLINE.] Washington, March 8 .- A postnumous issue of "The Congressional Record" of the LIHId Congress, which will appear to-morrow morning, will propriations voted by that Congress. One has been prepared by Chairman Sayers, of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Repre sentatives, and the other by Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, who stands at the head of the Republican minority of the same committee. Both statements agree in giving the total amount of the appropriations of the late Congress as the have been compiled by the cierks of the Appro priations Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate respectively, but in other respects they widely differ from each other. Chairman Sayers prefaces his remarks with this state-

Appropriations reduced. Under those of List Congress, \$45,341418-90; under those of LHd Congress, \$36,765.556-88.

He puts the total appropriations of the LIHId Congress at \$999,338,691, the amount reported by the clerks of the Appropriations Committees, but in conversation with a Tribune correspondent today he admitted that this total should be increased by the amount of the addition to the per manent annual appropriation on account of interlarger sum. This item, of course, was not inwhich estimates form a part of the statement made by the clerks of the Appropriations Committees. The actual total, therefore, according to Chairman Sayers's statement and admission, total is \$45,341,418 less than the total appropria tions of the List Congress and \$36,765,856 less 597,147. Of course both of these totals are greatly Mr. Morgan then gave in detail the names of exaggerated. Chairman Sayers accepts the total Committee on Appropriations, but he coolly ignores and disregards the totals for the List and LIId Congresses, as figured by the same clerks be quite fair. Their total for the List Congress \$1,027,104,547. Having accepted the total as given by the clerks for the LHIId Congress, Chairman Sayers was bound to accept the totals given by the same clerks (who have had many years' experience) for the List and Lild Congresses, but he seems not to have done it, and putting the best face upon it that he can, he is able only to claim that the Lilld Congress, with an enormous defielt staring it in the face, appropriated only \$4,414,098 more than was appropriated by the List Congress, when the revenues were superabundant, and that it did actually appropriate \$34,273, 256 less than the Lild Congress, when "Econo mist" Holman was at the head of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, which had a Democratic majority of more than two-thirds.

Colonel Henderson shows that the only "Billion-Dollar Congress" was the LHd, which appropriated the enormous sum of \$1,027,104,547, or about \$38,700,000 more than the List Congress, and shout \$36,800,000 more than the Congress which about \$36,800,000 more than the Congress which the list co has just expired. Colonel Henderson justly says that "the question is not so much what is the amount of the appropriations as it is, Are these appropriations needed? In estimating the work of the Lilld Congress in respect to appropriations," he continues, "It is entirely proper to add the continues, the continues, the continues are appropriated by the continues, the continues of the continues and direct taxes," within the intent of that instrument and of these who made it the continuent and of these was Clarence A. Seward, who also antagonized the constitutionality of the law to the provisions of the Constitution relating to the imposition of taxes, Mr. Seward said it was now about to be judicially determined whether the continues."

appropriations for the next fiscal year are made sions in Europe and America; lexicographers agree in thus defining the term, and the information gathered by the State Department shows that an appropriations for the next fiscal year are made be expended before the beginning of that year. His statement shows that, in accordance with laws enacted by the Lilld Congress, there will be a net increase of more than 700 persons to the payrolls of the Government, but it does not show tion, he said that it was due to an incorrect use the net increase or decrease in the total amount of Alexander Hamilton's remark as to the chara-

of \$20,305,560. Here is where the present Administration and the Lilid Congress have been successful in paying some attention to the reduction of our revenues and the terribly straitened condition of the Federal Treasury. Everything else has been generously provided for, swelling the appropriations, giving liberal contracts, extending into the future, making appropriations immediately available; but when it comes to pensions, a reduction is made of \$20,000,000, made possible by an oppressive system carried on by this Administration, which has brought a reign of terror into the ranks of the crippled soldiers of the Union, their widows and children. If the pension work had been kept up since March 4, 1893, by this Administration, as it had been previously done by Presipriations, giving liberal contracts, extending into the future, making appropriations immediately available; but when it comes to pensions, a reduction is made of \$20,000,000, made possible by an oppressive system carried on by this Administration, which has brought a reign of terror into the ranks of the crippled soldiers of the Union, their widows and children. If the pension work had been kept up since March 4, 1893, by this Administration, as it had been previously done by President Harrison, the appropriations would have

amounted to \$1.032,331,015 04, or the heaviest appropriations ever made by the American Congress. They have barely escaped in the appropriations actually made, without reference to authorized contracts, touching the billion limit by cutting down the pension appropriation \$20,000,000.

It appears from the statement of expenditures given out by the Treasury Department that the payment for pensions for 1893 was \$159,357,557 87; the amount expended for 1894 was \$141,177,284 96.

payment for pensions for 1893 was \$159,337,557 87; the amount expended for 1894 was \$141,177,284 96, being a reduction in one year of \$18,180,272 91, and the slaughter of the soldiers' pensions still goes cruelly on. I cannot but thus comment upon a policy which in times of great financial stringency is liberal in appropriations and contracts for appropriations, and making millions of dollars available before the beginning of the fiscal year for which we are appropriation, and at the same time cuts down the appropriations for the defenders of cuts down the appropriations for the defenders of our country \$20,305,560.

While the appropriations of the LIHI Congress were exceedingly, if not excessively, liberal in many respects, they were inadequate in some other particulars - a fact well known to and frankly admitted by the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. In regard to this matter Colonel Henderson says:

In several matters the appropriations are insufficient, and deficiencies will be absolutely forced upon the next Congress. For the United States courts there is appropriated at least \$2,500. States courts there is appropriated at least \$2,500,000 less than is needed, and the appropriations for the Government Printing Office are \$500,000 less than needed. Then there is no pravision made in the pensions appropriations for the increase of all pensions below \$6 up to \$6. This alone will cost not less than \$1,500,000 which is not at all provided for Here is a total of \$4,500,000 which we know must be met by the next Congress, because the present Congress has not given a sufficient amount. If this Congress had done its, duty and added that amount, it would have brought the total appropriations to \$397,331,29104.

After a thorough discussion of the subject and are analysis of the provisions of the several ap-

an analysis of the provisions of the several appropriation bills, Colonel Henderson concludes that "a fair and conservative statement" of the appropriations of the Congress that has recently expired would appear as follows:

Actual appropriations.
Increase annual interest charges not the cluded in above.
Insufficient appropriation for States course, Government Printing Office and new persons processing.
Authorized contracts.

THE INCOME TAX SUITS.

ARGUMENTS CONTINUED REFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE PROCEEDINGS W. D. GUTHRIE AND CLARENCE A. SEWARD

DENY THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW - ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GEN-

THE GOVERNMENT

Washington, March 8.—The argument in the In ome Tax cases was continued in the Supreme fourt of the United States to-day in the presen an audience which more than exhausted the acommodations provided, and included a large num per of attorneys and members of Congress inter ested in the outcome of the case. Among then were Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Senator ulte, of Washington, Representatives McMulin of Tennessee, the author of the law balzell. Pennsylvania, Cannon, of Illinois, Cooper, of W. consin, Crawford, of North Carolina, Wheeler, f Ohio: ex-Representatives Coombs.

oblices relating to the effect of the Vth Amend

XIVth amendment, but the making of voters of the negro race adds their number to the total among whom the tax must be divided

Recurring to the question of illegal exceptions made by the law, Mr. Guthrie said that the tre-mendous figures which he quoted vesterday were showed that the mutual insurance associations in that State alone possessed accumulations amounting to over Especially, all of which asked vesterday if the law. Justice Brown had asked vesterday if Congress did not have the power to exempt the property of religious, charitable and educational institutions, and Mr. Guthrie had responded tha They had no objection to urge to such exceptions. Discussing this point further to-day, he said that they seriously doubted the power of Congress to exempt these institutions. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 Congress had steadily refused to make an

exception in favor of them.

Mr. Guthrie asserted that Congress could not select one class of corporations in the States for taxation and exempt others from the same tax. Neither counsel, the naked franchise, the right to do busi-

ness, which the States grant to their citizens. In concluding, Mr. Guthrie said that there was no plea here to limit or restrict the taxing power of Congress. "We recognize," he said, "that it must be exercised without restraint, except constitutional limitations. Let Congress amend this act, apportioning direct taxes among the States and equalizing their application, and none will more will

tions," he continues, "it is entirely proper to add to the total appropriations the authorized contracts (for they constitute a mortgage upon the future), and when these are considered, amounting to \$21,656,764, they bring the grand total of the Lilld Congress up to \$1,012,025,455,04."

He notes the fact that nearly \$16,000,000 of the support of this contention he cited judical decisions of the contention he cited judical decisions. income tax is described in the laws of the countries imposing it as a direct tax.

the net increase or decrease in the total amount of salaries and wages. He says that "so soon as the war was over the Republican party began to reduce the number of officials, removed the direct burdens from our own people, and cut out by the roots the annoyance attending the workings of the internal revenue laws, especially those which pried into the private affairs of our citizens. The policy of the Lilid Congress has reversed all this, and the recreation of an army of officials and detectives to explore the workings of our own people has been reorganized."

What Colonel Henderson has to say on the subject of pension appropriations and expenditures for other objects deserves to be reproduced in comparison with appropriations and expenditures for other objects deserves to be reproduced in Congress amounted to \$313,268,709; in the Lilid Congress they amounted to \$322,963,140, a decrease of \$29,305,560. Here is where the present Administration and the Lilid Congress have been successful in paying some attention to the reduction of our revenues and the terribly stratitened condition of the Federal Treasury. Everything else has been generously provided for, swelling the appropriations, giving liberal contracts, extending into the future, making appropriations immediately available; but when it comparison is mismediately available; but when it compares and the case in support of the law, had its first present and the case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in support of the law, had its first present case in s

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Federal taxation, and therefore that income therefrom could not be taxed. The application of the
lax of 1861 to the President and Justices of the
Supreme Court was referred to by Mr. Whitney,
and this gave rise to a spirited colloquy between
him and Justice Fleid. Mr. Whitney said that the
Justices were assessed by the Treasury Department under an opinion by Attorney-General Hoar.
'Oh. no.' interposed Justice Field, 'they made
returns under direct orders of the Department.'
Mr. Whitney, continuing, said that the Government opposed the plea of plaintiffs in the New-York
cases, because they did not want a precedent established that stockholders might enjoin corporation officials from paying the tax when other
remedies were open to them.
Mr. Whitney had not finished his address when
the court adjourned until Monday noon. At that
time, after Mr. Whitney concludes, AttorneyGeneral Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds, J. C. Carter
and Joseph H. Choate will follow in the order
named.

MORE INCOME TAX INSTRUCTIONS. OLLECTORS ORDERED TO HASTEN THEIR

WORK.

Washington, March 8.-The Treasury Department, cting in accordance with the terms of the joint adopted by Congress extending from the irst Monday in March to April 15 the time in which turns under the Income Tax law may be made, sent out additional instructions to collectors of internal revenue, stating, among other matters, that under the provisions of the new tariff law and the regulations issued thereunder collectors were required to begin the preparation of alphabetical lists of income taxpayers for the purpose of assessment by the first Monday in March. The time having been extended to April 15, the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue informs collectors that "it is not internal Revenue informs collectors that "it is not deemed advisable to authorize a corresponding delay in the preparation of the lists for assessment, but rather, in view of the shortening of the time between the rendition of the return and the date when the tax becomes due and collectable, viz. July 1, 1886, to provide for the preparation of the lists in three monthly sections, as follows: One for February in March, one for March in April, and one for April prepared in May." After May 3 returns are to be made in a supplemental list. In other words, collectors are urged to hasten their returns, just as if no extension of time had been granted by Congress. rnal revenue, stating, among other matters, that

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY ASSISTANT SECRETARY CURTIS SAYS THERE IS PLENTY OF MONEY ON HAND.

Washington, March 8 - Assistant Secretary Curtis, f the Treasury Department, to-day made the fol-

view of certain statements in the newspapers. Treasury officials are embarrassed by an gei failure in gold deliveries under the recent tract, and other assertions of a similar nature intent to mistead and disturb the public mind, I is one of the state of the state of gold in the Treasury since the list of March, 1866, have \$22.34, of which Skiesi has been for the reption of United States of States notes and \$71.250 inc referention of United States notes and \$71.250 including the States notes and \$71.250 includes \$71.250 including \$

mit failing off in the gold reserve was misunderstanding in taking up in the statement of the Treasury Department of reports of transactions sent from the New York a large amoun

little from sugar buty, both of which will be stant elements of Government receipts in the future. There is plenty of money in the Treasto pas the appropriations, and the statement in articles that if the Treasury had the money passage of the enormous appropriation bills it lead to the immediate dissursement of important of money is totally untrue. There is usually of the sugar bounty becomes available.

would lead to the work of the appropriation for a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payment thereunder. Moreover, all the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

The total available cash in the Treasury to-day amounts to \$3,54,450 over and above the \$100,000,000 sellowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$89,765,-8841. The Treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident that the expected revival of business will assure the future. The prosperity of the country will be greatly. The prosperity of the country will be greatly flastened when some effective method is found of checking these alarmists articles written by newspaper correspondents and news gatherers who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences—if they have any—to create a cheap sensation and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public.

## ARMY AND NATT ORDERS.

Washington, March 8 (Special) - Identenant Buckingham, commanding the dispatch-boat Dolphin, will not be relieved from that duty, as has been bert that he will be allowed to continue on the vessel. Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Todd has been ordered to examination for promotion. Captain W. amining Board temporarily

Army orders have been tesued as follows: The

Army orders have been issued as follows: The extension of leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant George B Davis, 4th Infantry, is further extended seven days. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Sesond Lieutenant Dantel W Ketcham, 24 Artillery, is extended four months on account of disability. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Captain John S Loud, 9th Caybility is extended three months. First Lieutenant Reverly W Dunn, Ordnance Department, is relieved from further duty at San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and will report for duty at Fort Monroe Arsenal, under such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief of Ordnance. First Lieutenant George D De Shon, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Lovan, Colorado, and will then report to the commanding officer, Fort Douglas, I tah, for duty at that post, Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, is granted to Captain Freeman V. Walker, assistant surgeon, Leave for one month is granted to First Lieutenant Everari E. Hatch, 18th Infantry.

RISHOP ANDREWS ON DR. PARKHURST'S WORK. Baltimore, March 8.-The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buck-ey, Editor of "The New-York Christian Advocate," and Bishop Andrews, also of New-York, addressed the lith annual session of the Baltimore Methodist Conference this morning. Bishop Andrews, in the course of his remarks, referred to the work of Dr. Parkhurst, and cautioned the ministers against being led into discussing secular questions in the pulpit. He said:

pulpit. He said:

Dr. Parkhurst has done a great work in New-York, but the trouble about it, as I see it, is that there will be a great many weaklings over the country endeavoring to imitate him. Dr. Parkhurst has been laboring, I think, under a very special call. Not every one has a call to do that kind of work. It doesn't seem to me to be the province of the pulpit to discuss questions of currency, law, strikes, and the rights of labor and capital. When a minister of the Gospel speaks of these questions, he ought to be very modest and conservative about it. These great questions are not such as may be easily solved by a minister of Christ, whose principal business is to set men's hearts and consciences right.

BATH HOUSES AT ELBERON PLUNDERED Elberon, N. J., March 8 (Special).-Three burglars attempted to enter the dining-room of the Elberon Hotel about 3 o'c.ock this morning, but were frus trated by Joseph V. Jordan, manager of the hotel Mr. Jordan, who always sleeps with a revolver under his pillow, was awakened by the barking under his pillow, was awakened by the barking of his dog. He fired five shots at the thleves, who escaped uninjured. They had pried off the weather-strips of one of the windows. After being frightened away from the hotel, the thieves broke into several of the bathhouses along the beach, carrying away a large amount of clothing and bathing accessories. Among the bathhouses plundered were those of ex-Mayor Fitler, of Philade'phia; Franklin Murphy, John Sloane and L. B. Brown. RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CONSOLIDATED WILL FIGHT. NEXT WEEK IS LIKELY TO SEE THE OPENING OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN IT AND THE ELECTRIC ROADS.

and Hartford Railroad will next week take up the fight for supremacy which has been raging between the steam and electric roads of the State for a year. While the electric road managers have been obtain ing hearings before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature, the Consolidated Road has been active in securing a formidable array of statistics showing seriously the electric roads, if allowed to carry out their proposed plan of gridironing the State with trolley systems parallel to the Consolidated road, will injure the steam roads and damage their charters. It has been arranged that Henry C. Robinson, o Hartford, representing the Corsolidated road, shall appear before the Railroad Committee next week. Judge Hall, of the same road, this morning said: Judge Hall, of the same road, this morning said:

We have prepared an elaborate map showing how
vitally the schemes of the electric roads affect us,
although we have no direct contest with them.
Their scope is between cities and their suburbs, but
it is not fair treatment to the steam roads of the
State, who have spent vast sums of money to secure
the right of way, and have erected costly depots
and fitted up handsome grounds, to have a parallel
electric system organized, unless the public necessity
demands it. Then, as soon as it is practicable and
economical, we shall introduce electricity as a
motive power over our own system and run cars or
trains much more frequently than now, as we are
to do on the Nantasket branch.

This is the first direct acknowledgment by the

This is the first direct acknowledgment by the officials of the Consolidated road that electricity would be adopted if it proved to be practicable. Judge Hall was asked if his road purposed uniting the Providence and Stonington with the Fall River Steamboat Line, as has been rumored and as was indicated by the passage of a bill through the Rhode Island Legislature, giving practical power to do so.

No policy has yet been developed relative to the matter. The legislative permission allows our road, as controlling the Old Colony system, to issue more stock, and if we are sure the measure will be economical we may take off one of the Fall River boats, but nothing is yet settled in the matter.

ARBITRATING DISPUTES OF LONG STANDING Chicago, March 8-The first conference of the Arbitration Committee named by the Central Traffic Association to settle the differences between the strong lines and the differential lines was held today in the Great Northern Hotel. The conferrees are B. D. Caldwell, General W. B. Shattuc and C. S. Fee, who are thoroughly familiar with the details of the work in hand. The hearing of the parties interested began to-day, but no conclusion will be reached for some time yet. The points at Issue are old ones and of long standing.

THE SANTA FE'S EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY. Chicago, March 8.—The gross earnings of the Santa Fe for February were \$2.814.293, a decrease of \$50,488 as compared with the same month last year. For the last week in February the earnings show an in-crease of \$19.983 over those of the corresponding week of last year.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE SYSTEM'S AFFAIRS. Philadeiphia, March 8 (Special).-There is every indication that the adjourned meeting of first more gage bondholders of the Philadeiphia, Reading and New-England Railroad Company (Poughkeepsie Bridge system), to be held in this city on Monday, will be largely attended. It was learned to-day that the bondholders living in Poughkeepsle would be represented at the meeting by a committee of two. who were appointed at a meeting held in that city who were appointed at a meeting held in that city on Wednesday. The meeting referred to was attended by the holders of a considerable amount of the bonds, and some of those present were of the opinion that a separation from the Reading must sooner or later be obtained. The meeting was addressed at length by Milton A. Fowler, counsel for the receiver, who said among other things that the bridge system is at present receiving no traffic from the Reading. Mr. Fowler also referred to the fact that some of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England bonds, which were expressly reserved to pay for improvements, had been hypothecated under the McLeod (18gime.

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Paplan of the committee provided that unless a permanent plan for the reorganization of the property ited with the committee could be withdrawn and count of the non-action of Congress on the Pacific Ratiway bills. This has made it impossible to get a satisfactory basis for reorganization. The members of the committee were Caivin S. Brice, Louis Fitzgeraid, Grenville M. Dosige, A. A. H. Boisse, vain, H. L. Higginson, Samuel Carr and J. Pierpont Morgan.

## THE PROPOSED ERIE CHANGES.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have issued the following New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company's second consolidated mortage bonds, the funded coupon bonds of 1855 and the income bonds.

Referring to our circular of December 10, 1851, we have now to inform you that holders of over 26 per cent in amount of the bonds theretofore deposited with us have assented to the changes and purposes set forth in said directlar. We are, accordingly, now vested by the assenting depositors with authority to take whatever action we may deem best for the interests or enforcement of their bonds, and we shall be prepared to act on this authority in this cluy. ular to the holders of It is believed that proceedings will now be pushe

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT A B. AND O. RE-CEIVERSHIP.

Several officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road who were in New-York on Thursday received a cable message from London stating that a report was current there that a receivership was probacable asked for information, and said that no one on the other side gave the report serious consideration. An official reply was sent by cable last night, declaring that the rumor was absolutely unfounded, and that the company's foating debt is smaller than it has been for a long time. ble. The same rumer was in circulation here

#### "THE GOLDEN ERA OF ART." At the literary meeting of the Professional Wom

an's League yesterday afternoon. Mme. Clara. Ruge, an Austrian artist, read a paper on "The Golden Era of Art.". The period specially referred to was at the of Art." The period specially referred to was at the time of the Renaissance, and it was called "one of the most interesting epochs in history." In the very country," continued the speaker, "where the arts once found their graves they were first revived again. At this same period-the fifteenth centuryagain. At this same period on interaction and century the nations of the North could boast of a considerable number of masters both in art and science. Artistic handicraft snowed signs of reanimation, and the portraying of the human countenance had special and thorough attention. The Holbeins, both the elder and younger, are worthy of admiration for their almost over-exact drawing of the human head, ence between the German and the Italian schools. times, and his portraits are finished works of art. Cranach followed in his footsteps in many ways, but his compositions were softer and his style more "The Northern schools were still cramped by a

great deal of narrowness in life in both science and

# Mothers

have never found a preparation so

well adapted to the needs of thin.

Scott's Emulsion enriches the

blood, promotes the making of closing prices of SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. healthy flesh, and aids in a healthy formation of the bones.

Don't be persuaded to accept a

substitute. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1. LOOK UP, NOT DOWN.

SPRING DAYS BRING GOOD CHEER TO THE WEAR PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND IN THOUSANDS OF

HOMES. ON EVERY HAND PEOPLE ARE GETTING WELLS New-Haven, March 8.-The New-York, New-Haven THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY MAKES ONE STRONG

> NOW ORDERED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE I Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven

When drooping health and spirits go amiss? How tasteless, then, whatever can be given; Health is the vital principle of bliss. Weak, tired-out men and women with nerves

'unstrung" and badly nourished need Paine's celery compound. They are especially urged to take it during these early spring days of March and April, when the body is most susceptible to its strengthening influence. Of the thousands of men and women

Of the thousands of men and women with brains and hands all day actively engaged, but whose physical powers are little used, who imagine themselves more dangerously sick than they are, the vast majority are merely reduced in strength and spirits, and need nothing but a vigorous tonle in the spring to recuperate their tired nerves. They need nothing so much as as Paine's celery compound. It exactly fills their need. The infirmities peculiar to the aged come from stagnating blood and the tardy, scanty production of nerve force. They should take Paine's celery compound—there is no time so favorable as March.

celery compound—there is no time so favorable as March.

The rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness and lack of strength that Paine's celery compound so rapidly dispels are thus found to be mere temporary conditions to which their time of life is liable, and the cause of needless anxiety.

Needless if they fully percelve the meaning of these infirmities and take pains at once to correct the beginnings of weakness and debility, as it is so easy to do now in the spring.

Paine's celery compound is the great spring medicine. It is prescribed by countless physicians in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness and the many other results of starved nerves and depleted blood. In every drugstore in the country Paine's celery compound is always to be obtained.

It is the world's great remedy for weakness. Its use year by year through so large a part of the civilized world tells something of the good it must be accomplishing. If men and women who feel the effects of too close application to work would use Paine's celery compound there would be less insomnia, less pain in the back of the neck, fewer days of utter physical exhaustion and incapacity for anything but suffering. Its extensive use to-day is the cause of a vast alleviation of human misery and despair. Its presence in the world is a blessing. It has kept the family circle whole in thousands of homes that are happy and grateful to-day. Try it.

art. Anatomy was entirely unstudied, and the omission did not bother the artist, while the artists of Italy were specially favored by circumstances in the study of both color and anatomy. Under a sky that is always blue, and a sim which glorifies summer and winter alike, color was easier to study than in the colder, bleaker North. For 200 years, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Italy was again at the head of culture and art, and it was only when Raphael, Leonardo de Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian and other old masters had gone forever, that the harvest of art showed signs of ripening in the North."

Mme. Ruge spoke of the men of that period as being gifted in many ways, and the women as being their equals in education and ability. A translation from Michael Angelo was read, giving his opinion of the two schools. Italian and German, and he was quoted as saying. "Art has no nationality; it comes from Heaven." The lecture was illustrated by photographs from original paintings. mission did not bother the artist, while the artists

NEW CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

JOHN POORD SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION-HIS NEWSPAPER WORK.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed three Ex-aminers of the Civil Service Board-William H. Beil, of No. 425 Fourth-ave.; Danford N. B. Sturgis, of No. 307 East Seventeenth-st., and George W. Soren, of No. 117 West Fifty-eighth-st. Mr. Bell is a Republican, but belongs to no faction. He is a graduate of Harvard and belongs to the University Club. Mr. Sturgls is an architect by pro-tession, and said that he had no politics; voted ooth ways, he added. Everett P. Wheeler, one of the Civil Service Commissioners, recommended him. The pay of a Civil Service Examiner is \$10 a day

for each day of duty. John Foord, who was appointed a Civil Service Examiner by Mayor Gilroy about a year ago, resigned yesterday. Soon after his designation by Mayor Giroy the answer of Park Commissioners Clausen, Tappen and Straus to their colleague, Park Commissioner Paul Dana, appeared, Mr. Dana had sailed for Europe, leaving behind him his opinion of the action of the three other Commissioners relating to the Harlem River Speedway sidewalks

W. J. K. KENNY WARMLY COMPLIMENTED. At a meeting of the Board of City Record held vesterday in the Mayor's office, John A. Sleicher was, on Mayor Strong's motion, elected Supervisor of "The City Record," to succeed W. J. K. Kenny. The transfer of the office will take place on Mon-The salary is \$5,000 a year.

The Mayor, in making his motion to elect Mr. Sleicher, paid a high compliment to the ability and efficiency which Mr. Kenny had displayed in conducting the complicated and laborious details of his office. The Mayor expressed regret that he was unable to continue Mr. Kenny in the place where he had showed so much capacity and had been so general a favorite, and hoped that Mr. Kenny's successor might give as great satisfaction. Corporation Counsel Scott, in voting for the motion,

I can indorse all the Mayor has said about Mr. Kenny's remarkable efficiency from what has come under my own observation, and I concur with the Mayor in the regret he has expressed.

Commissioner Brookfield said that it gave him great pleasure to bear similar testimony to Mr. Kenny's excellent record while in office, and he wished him all possible prosperity in the fature. Prior to becoming Supervisor of "The City Record" Mr. Kenny was one of the best-known newspaper men in this city, having held important positions on "The Times." "The Herald" and "The Press." He may soon devote his attention to journalism

again.

President Wilson, of the Health Department, suggested to the Board that the number of books required for the taking of the census would be 1,400. He said that the census should be taken by election districts, and that there were 1,143 election districts in the city. The Board voted to order the books. DISMISSED INSPECTORS TO BRING SUIT.

It was rumored in the Excise Department yesterday that seventeen of the discharged inspectors had procured counsel and were to contest the new board's right to dismiss them. The men have been reporting for duty each morning, and at the end

of the month will report for their salaries. If these of the month will report for their salaries. If these are not forthcoming, they will proceed against the municipality to recover them.

Charles Blandy, a lawyer at No. 2 Tryon Row, is said to have the suits in hand, He will act under two counts: First, that the Excise Commissioners had no power to remove Civil Service employes without charges, and second, that the inspectors were not officially or properly dismissed.

REMOVED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY. Commissioner Brookfield yesterday requested Michael Stapleton, janitor of the new Criminal Michael Stapiston, January Courthouse, to send in his resignation, to take effect March 15. Reports on file in the Department of Public Works assert that the janitor has

well adapted to the needs of thin, delicate children, as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Children almost universally like the taste of it, which makes its administration easy, and it supplies their blood with the food properties that overcome wasting tendencies.

Scott's Emulsion enriches the